

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy, probably
rain at night; moderate temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 62; lowest, 36.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

WILSON YIELDS TO SENATE'S DEMAND ON MONROE DOCTRINE; HUNGARIAN BOLSHEVIKI TRY TO SEIZE ENTENTE MISSIONS; 27TH DIVISION MARCHES IN TRIUMPH WHILE 3,000,000 CHEER

PARADE CROWD IS GREATEST IN CITY'S HISTORY

Division's Formation Is
Changed at Start to Get
Through Jam.

POLICE ARE TAXED HARD

Tears at Sight of Draped
Caisson Are Followed by
Tumult of Cheers.

The dead boys were remembered first when the city's greatest parade swung up Fifth avenue through the sunlight yesterday. Thousands of women—and men—were still wiping their eyes and catching their breaths as the black caisson, blooming with lilies, and the gold starred service flag of the Twenty-seventh Division went slowly by the 3,000,000 watchers; and then the wounded, seated in automobiles, came into view and the tears were dried.

The wounded were all so red checked and happy and smiling, despite their bandages and crutches and splints, that the spectators, looking upon them with real affection, let tears trickle down unheeded while every one laughed back to the wounded lads, everybody except the mothers whose boys had kissed them good-by and never had come back to them again.

Then Follows Glimpse.

Thereafter came the martial gladness of the procession of military pomp and victory, the brass bands, satin adorned horses, olive drab helmets and slim bayonets glinting in the sunlight of a glorious day, cheers and and flowers and showers of goodies, the explosive bark of the back fire of gas engines, thrumming airplanes overhead, and the tramp, tramp, tramp of the boys a-marching.

The Glorious Fourth at the Centennial in 1876. Circus day at Bagwood Center. The Vanderbilt Cup, with its smoky crowd and jamming and splutter. A Democratic national convention. The "Grand Review" in Washington, 1865, with middle aged fathers who "vaguely remember the soldiers coming home from the Civil War" holding up babies just able to see so that the babies in years to come might bear folk by "recalling" that they, too, "vaguely remember seeing" the soldiers marching in review after the greatest war.

A police captain, his heart overstrained in trying to keep the crowds back, dropped dead while the parade pressed through the crush. A physician, standing in the front line of a mass which solidly filled Madison Square, tried to beat his way back to his automobile, parked in Fourth avenue just north of Twenty-third street, and it took him one hour and twelve minutes by the clock to "walk" from Fifth to Fourth avenue.

Work of the Police.

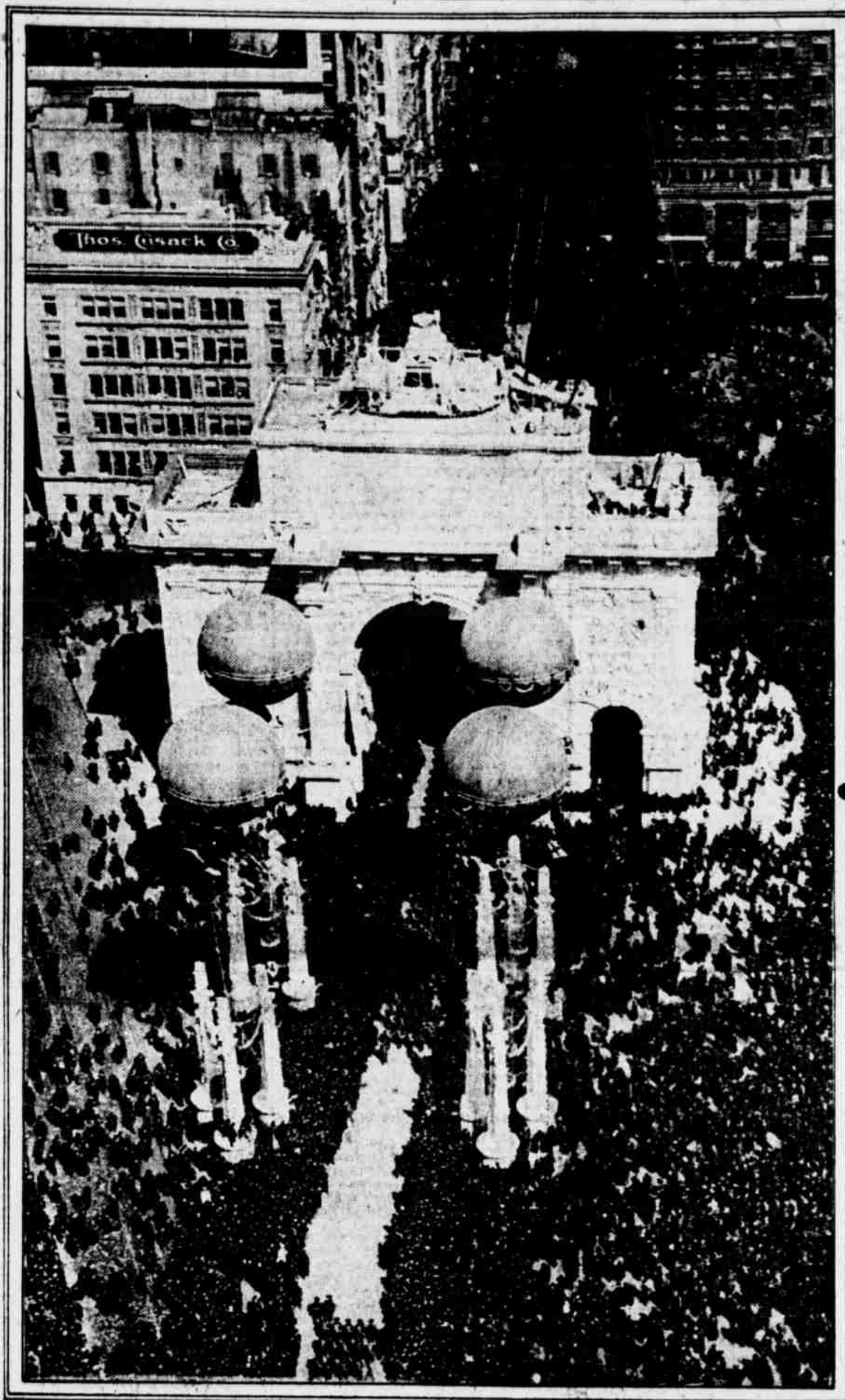
It was the "best policed" parade in the history of the city and disgustingly the worst. In the neighborhood of the reviewing stand, or the general region of the Seventies and Eighties, the policing was perfection. Further to the south, especially from the Thirties down to the Washington Arch, crowds broke in upon the lines—owing to a lack of proper police protection—to so serious an extent that the head of the parade at one time was held up more than half an hour and again, at Fifty-ninth street, for three-quarters of an hour.

The police arrangements were so bad that from Twentieth street all the way to Thirty-eighth the soldiers, owing to the crush of the crowds, had to parade in "squad formation," or four abreast, instead of the "company front," or eighteen abreast formation, which had been contemplated by their commanders.

In the neighborhood of the reviewing stand and adjoining seats near the Metropolitan Museum the policing was so close to perfection that spectators in those fortunate locations could not believe when told later that the policing of the parade further to the south was so bad that the parade came close to halting a score. Nevertheless the police work to the south was just as bad as that.

At Forty-second street ladies just able to walk were trampled upon. Policemen in the lower section of Fifth avenue repeatedly handled women roughly. So badly were the onlookers treated along the first mile or two of the procession that they refused in thousands of cases to applaud as the heroes of the Twenty-seventh marched by. The marching soldiers, of course, had no part in the ill treatment of the onlookers, but the spectators who had been mishandled by over excited cops were so indignant that all enthusiasm for

Flatiron Building View of 27th Passing Under Victory Arch.



The picture shows the thousands in the street as along the entire five miles of the march. The Victory Arch is shown in the foreground.

EX-EMPEROR CHARLES FINDS SWISS HAVEN

Makes Quiet Trip to Chateau
on Lake Constance.

ZURICH, March 25.—Former Emperor Charles and his family arrived in Switzerland yesterday. They will reside at the chateau of Wartegg at Staud, near Rohrschach, on Lake Constance, which is owned by the Duke of Parma.

The former Emperor was accompanied by members of his immediate suite. The party reached the frontier at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on a special train. The party was met at Buchs, the first Swiss station, by a Swiss delegation consisting of M. Breiner, a secretary of legation, representing the Foreign Department; Col. Bredier and several other Swiss officers.

The former Emperor wore a full dress uniform with his orders on his breast. Several British officers accompanied the former imperial family.

After a short reception the train went on to Staud, the station nearest the chateau of Wartegg.

Vienna newspapers declare that former Emperor Charles left Austria without making any renunciation of the throne for himself or his family, which had been demanded.

The Reichspost asserts that four Archduke residents in German-Austria, have renounced the throne and all their privileges, claiming the rights of only ordinary citizens.

SPAIN PROCLAIMS MARTIAL LAW AGAIN

General Strikes Call for Firm
Official Action.

LONDON, March 25.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Spain, a Central News despatch from Madrid says. The Spanish Government has exhausted its efforts to conciliation and, the despatch adds, is determined to act firmly to maintain order.

MADRID, March 25.—The Spanish Government has agreed to withdraw its resignation owing to the general strike in Barcelona and has proclaimed martial law throughout Spain.

Troops are now occupying the chief streets of Barcelona to insure the carrying out of the public services. The Government is determined to exercise energetic measures to reestablish order, and as a result the concessions offered by it to the strikers have been slight.

PARIS, March 25.—The general strike at Barcelona has completely tied up industry there, says a despatch to L'Intran from Madrid. A meeting of the Madrid Cabinet was called to deal with the situation.

The political and economic situation throughout Spain has been unsettled for many months. Recently there has been much agitation in Barcelona and other parts of Catalonia for autonomy for Catalonia. The situation has been complicated by strikes in Barcelona, Madrid and other cities, which have sometimes led to bloodshed.

If you can save money you can invest while you save. Ask for particulars of the Sun's new plan. John M. & Co., 41 Broadway.

HAWKER TO START SEA FLIGHT APRIL 12

Newfoundland Agents Are
Making Preparations.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 25.—Agents now in this city making preparations for the attempt of Harry Hawker, the British pilot, and Lieut. Commander McKenzie Grievie, British Navy navigator, to cross the Atlantic in a Sopwith airplane, said to-night that it was expected the flight would be started on the afternoon of April 12.

They added that the plane, upon weather conditions, an hour late in the day is to be selected for the start, so that the aircraft, if successful, may be enabled to descend in the British Isles before sunset on the next day.

The aircraft will bring with them on the Steamer Highbury, which is due here the last of the week, two planes. One of these is to be used in the transatlantic flight. The other will be utilized for experimental flights in this vicinity.

A wooden shed with a 55-foot frontage and a depth of 37 feet, to house the two airplanes, is being built on a field at Mount Pearl, three miles west of this city. The agents expect that it will be completed by April 1.

Indications that Hawker and Grievie will have competitors in their attempt to win the London Daily Mail prize of \$50,000 are seen in preparations in progress at Harbor Grace, on Conception Bay, 55 miles from St. John's. Lieut. Robin Reid, representing an airplane concern, has obtained a field there and is supervising the building of a shed. He said that the unnamed aviators for whom he was acting were planning to start a transatlantic flight not earlier than the middle of May.

VILLA MEN RAID TOWN.
ST. PETERS, Mexico, March 25.—Villa followers rode into Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, seventeen miles west of Parral, yesterday, looted the stores, including that belonging to a San Francisco Del Oro Mining Company, a British owned corporation, and rode away without firing a shot or capturing any prisoners. News of the raid was received here to-night.

BUDAPEST REDS INTERN ENTENTE AGENTS, REPORT

Soviet, Spurred by Russian
Chiefs, Seems to Court
Hostilities.

FRENCH ARE DISARMED

U. S. Delegate Hears April
Date Has Been Fixed
for New Coup.

LONDON, March 25.—Although despatches describing conditions in Hungary are conflicting, the situation there, since the Government was seized by the Soviets, continues serious, with the present leaders, apparently with the spurring of the Bolshevik chiefs in Russia, ready for an open break with the Entente. From the drift of the despatches the Bolshevik leaders are guiding the new Government in the effort to provoke a breach or perhaps hostilities with the Allies.

An Associated Press despatch from Vienna, under date of Sunday, says all the members of the Allied missions in Budapest have been interned, including Col. Vix, chief of the French mission. The same despatch, which is based on information received from travellers arriving in automobiles from Vienna, says that, except for official messages, there is no communication by telephone between Budapest and Vienna.

Advices received by the London Times from Budapest say that Col. Vix asked for his own arrest as a means of insuring his safety.

Another despatch from Vienna, also by the Associated Press, but bearing date of Sunday, says the British-French mission at Budapest, consisting of 246 men, has been disarmed and that a wireless message had been sent to Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, announcing that the Entente mission had left Budapest.

Says French Are Disarmed.
This despatch is based on information received by the Vienna New Free Press. The message to Lenin added:

"French troops, filtered by Bolsheviks, have been disarmed by us. Mutinies have occurred in some French regiments."

Information from Paris, according to the Matin of that city, is that the Russian Soviet Government sent a message to Budapest asking for the detention of the members of the French military mission. The Russian authorities, it is added, desired this action with a view to bringing about the exchange of this French mission for a Soviet mission which the Russian Soviet authorities alleged had been held by the French authorities at Salonica.

Another Paris despatch says that German Austria seems to have been affected by the defection of Hungary. This despatch quotes advices to the American Peace Conference delegates from private agents in Vienna indicating the existence of a threatening state of affairs there. One of these agents, who has just come from Vienna, reports that the date has been fixed for some time in April for the transformation of the existing Government into a Soviet Government which will cooperate with the Government of the Hungarian Soviet.

Former Officials Arrested.

Meanwhile the Soviets have begun to arrest the former Hungarian officials. Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the former Premier and Finance Minister, according to a despatch from Budapest via Paris, has been imprisoned. The despatch gives no reason for the arrest.

From Bern came the report that the Bolshevik army, composed of former Hungarian and Hungarian war prisoners in Germany, had reached Brody in Poland.

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New York's Own Send Many Cards of Thanks

THE Seventy-seventh Division hope to be in New York soon, but meantime they are very grateful for smokes received. In the latest batch of thanks received from them from which excerpts appear on page 12, is this one from Corporal Jeremiah Black of Company D, 302d Engineers. "Nothing could have been more welcome or more unexpected than the tobacco we received from THE SUN on February 28. It was needed and very nice to get, as is everything from the good old U. S. A."

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Fear of Old Hungary's Dismemberment Caused Overthrow of Karolyi Power

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 25.—The proclamation of the Hungarian revolutionists declares that the action of the Peace Conference is one of the chief causes of the unrest. Thus far the conference has taken no specific action regarding Hungary, but the recommendations of the commission clearly foreshadow the dismemberment of old Hungary, with a circle of small States surrounding what remains of the old territory.

This, while not yet approved by the conference, doubtless reached the Hungarian leaders and gave impetus to the overthrow of the Karolyi Government. One of the officials who is taking a chief part in the readjustment of territory in that quarter of Europe has explained the situation as follows:

Bohemia has been detached from the northwest of old Hungary. The adjoining country of the Slovaks has also been detached. The Bohemians are Czechs, and, with the Slovaks, form the new Czechoslovak nation, both parts being detached from Hungary. The Ruthenians form the wedge next to the Slovaks, and this territory also has been taken from Hungary.

Next to the Ruthenians comes Transylvania, which likewise has been detached from old Hungary and given to Rumania. Next to Transylvania comes the Banat region, which has been detached from Austria and given to Rumania nearly to the Teme River, the remainder of Banat going to Serbia.

Further west, the new Yugoslav State receives that part of old Hungary up to the River Drave. These changes form an almost complete circle, leaving new Hungary only a compact centre occupying the rich Danubian plain.

All the foregoing recommendations, it is pointed out, were justified by the principle of nationality and self-determination as enunciated by President Wilson. The Bohemians, Slovaks, Ruthenians and Transylvanians, as well as the inhabitants of Banat are racially Slavic or Rumanian and have no ethnological connection with the Hungarians, who have held the circle of surrounding territory only through the powerful political influence of the Hungarian Magyars.

ENTIRE EGYPT NOW IN REVOLT

Churchill Tells Commons In-
surrection Has Spread Over
Whole Country.

CRISIS IS CALLED GRAVE

British Demobilized Soldiers
Are Asked to Save Men-
aced Comrades.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 25.—Defending the military service bill in the House of Commons to-day, Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, declared that the whole of Egypt was in a virtual state of insurrection. The position was so dangerous, he added, that the Government had to appeal to men on the point of demobilization to return and save their comrades from being murdered.

This declaration by the War Secretary was brought about by the remarks of Sir Donald MacLean, who had said that Great Britain was grossly overinsured with respect to the strength of the army. Mr. Churchill asked if he followed what was taking place in almost every country at the present time, and if so how could he say that there was overinsurance in keeping 900,000 men for every purpose, including ten divisions on the Rhine and four divisions in the home country, less than the number kept here in the peaceful days before the war.

New Danger Is Far Reaching.

Only three days ago, continued the Secretary, a situation developed in Egypt which was of very far reaching danger and which made it necessary to appeal to the men who were collected at various ports for demobilization to go back and help their comrades and save them from being murdered. The whole of Egypt was virtually in a state of insurrection. Had Sir Donald read of what was taking place on the Black Sea, in Hungary and on the whole frontier of those small States which were guaranteed protection by the League of Nations? Sir Donald had said, continued the Secretary, that the German army was to be reduced to 100,000 men, and that the Germans were to have no Boy Scouts. That, the speaker asserted, was what the Germans were going to demand. But had the Germans agreed to it, and was there any chance of their agreeing to it if the Allies divested themselves of all their forces at the present time?

"The Government," said the Secretary, "have to face the real facts. If we squandered our forces at the present time before our terms are secured, with European conditions of increasing gravity and perplexity, then we should throw away with both hands all the results gained by the sacrifices of millions of our men during four years."

Voluntary System Tried.

The Liberal opposition had proposed a series of amendments to the military service bill which Mr. Churchill declared were intended to wreck the bill. There was no truth in the accusation that the Government had not tried the voluntary system. The Government had tried and would try every means under the voluntary system.

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LENINE SPREADS HIS RED MENACE

In Role of Political Field Mar-
shal He Forces Bolshevik
Policies on Hungary.

BAD EFFECT IN GERMANY

Crisis Less Severe in Berlin,
but if Vienna Yields It
Would Be Intense.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.

BUDAPEST, March 24 (delayed).—With political contact actually established between Budapest and Moscow, according to the latest news from Hungary, the Bolshevik penetration of central Europe takes on a new and more serious aspect.

In the role of a political Field Marshal, who again has outmaneuvered the Allies, Nikolai Lenin, judging from reports received here, appears to be directing the new extension of Bolshevism, recruiting the Radical and Majority Socialist parties in Hungary and causing the latter to adopt his programme.

The victory of Lenin is not without moral effect upon the warring communistic Independent Socialist party and the Majority Government Socialists here, who, as in Hungary, have been at one another's throats. Under the impetus of the Budapest event mediators already are at work here trying to find a common ground for uniting the two parties, but the Majority Socialists are absolutely anti-Bolshevik, and there seems to be no immediate danger of such solidarity unless unforeseen action by the Allies precipitates it, as it did in Hungary.

Danger in Vienna's Course.

With many case hangings called to protest against giving up Danzig and the valley of the Saar it is conceivable that insistence by the Allies upon such action might cause a reunion of the two parties in Germany. Should Vienna go over to the Communistic camp, as some here fear, undoubtedly the situation in Germany would become more intense.

Those who openly advocate a Russian-Hungarian-Austrian-German Bolshevik entente are elated by the turn of events, while the majority of the present Moderate Government, which is extremely anxious to remain in office, are much worried by the situation which is threatening them. Those members with whom I have talked state frankly that they find satisfaction, whatever may be their own fate, in the attitude of the Allies and they profess to believe that Germany has no reason to hasten the peace deliberations, as every day brings new complications to the Allies, all of which the Bolsheviks are no respecters of any frontier that Paris may create.

The German people are in such a pathological state of mind, largely as the consequence of their physical condition and their psychological collapse, that in their black pessimism no one can predict what they may do to their Government. Forewarned, the leading Socialist

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President Amends Covenant
to Meet Objections of
Congress Critics.

SIX CHANGES FORCED

Internationalism Still Is In
It, but Safeguards Are
Being Made.

WITHDRAWAL PROVIDED

United States to Have Veto
Power to Curb Attempts at
British Aggression.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, March 25.—The Republicans in America already have won a tremendous victory here in regard to the League of Nations. Their unflinching opposition to the covenant in the form in which it was announced already has resulted in the greatest shift that President Wilson ever has made.

This was revealed when the scope of the changes which he proposes to make was announced to-day, showing how far he has departed from the position he took in Washington that the covenant should not be amended, even as regards the Monroe Doctrine, and reaffirmed here through his spokesman upon his return to Paris.

The President now is described as trying earnestly to placate Senator Lodge and every other Republican who has made specific suggestions. Amusement was expressed here to-day at this reversal of his position and the extent to which he has bent before the Republican storm.

Changes Practically Agreed On.

How far the Republicans will be satisfied with the new covenant remains to be seen. It still substitutes the new policy of internationalism for nationalism, involves America in European troubles and compels some yielding of sovereignty, but observers here are unanimous in saying that a great Republican victory is shown in the changes already proposed by the President and upon which he has practically obtained an agreement. These are:

1. The Monroe Doctrine. The President last evening was ready to offer a clause drawn by former President Taft specifically mentioning the doctrine and quoting the words "Monroe," but at the last moment withdrew it to make some changes, giving notice that he would offer it again.
2. National sovereignty and immunity. The President has substituted for the clause "The United States will not specifically delegate to any international organization any national domestic policy heretofore pursued."
3. Senator Knox's point about the difference drawn between the high contracting parties and other members. The President has substituted for his original clause the words "States, members of the league" all through the document.
4. Executive Council. On this point an amendment proposed the council by unanimous vote, with due regard to the proportion between large and small Powers, to admit other members.
5. Withdrawal from the league. The President probably will meet this by a clause not yet drawn, making it clear that it can be done without an amendment proposed the council by unanimous vote, with due regard to the proportion between large and small Powers, to admit other members.
6. A stipulation that unless otherwise provided all decisions of the council must be unanimous, the President specifically mentioned the objections of Senator Borah and Reed in reference to British control, pointing out that it does not matter how many representatives the British may have as the United States will have an absolute veto power in the council.

Further Changes to Be Made.

These changes are not all that will be made, but they show how far the President has gone. His original attitude was maintained until former President Taft, Senator Knox, and it is understood Elihu Root called that it would be impossible to get the treaty with any covenant ratified unless it met the specific Republican objections.

Then the President abandoned his earlier plan to make no material change but to appeal to the country to break down the Republican phalanx. He found also to his surprise that the neutral Powers supported the majority of the Republican contentions.

U. S. BARS INFLUX OF FOREIGN LABOR

League's Power to Limit
Armament Is Cut.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 25.—The American peace delegation, it is understood, has definitely agreed upon the amendment it will offer to Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine. The amendment provides that agreements under the Government shall not be construed as an infringement upon the principles of international policies heretofore generally recognized.

An American amendment to protect nations against the influx of foreign labor was adopted to-day by the League of Nations Commission. It affirms the right of any country in the league to